

THE ALMA RECORD

BARCOCK & GROSSKOPF, Publishers

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Published Every Thursday Afternoon at Alma, Gratiot County, Michigan

ADVERTISING RATES

For advertising rates apply for schedule. Notice of church and lodge socials and entertainments where admission is charged, regular advertising rates. Obituary notices, 125 words free, over that, one cent per word. All obituary notices, one cent per word. Classified ads, one cent per word each line, with a minimum price of 25 cents, cash in advance; claims accepted.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE

One copy, one year \$1.50
One copy, six months75
One copy, three months38
Outside of State, one year \$2.00

The Record is entered at the postoffice at Alma, Michigan, for transmission through the mail as second-class matter.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF ALMA, MICHIGAN

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

"Put yourself in his place," is a pretty good rule to follow in judging what some other man ought to do. If for instance, the strike troubles which the railroad managers are now suffering are confronting you in your business, what would you do?

Suppose, for instance, that you are a farmer, employing half a dozen men to plant, cultivate and harvest crops, milk cows, haul products to town, etc. In running your farm you have naturally built up a system of seniority—the men who have been with you longest are accorded the best jobs, and are longest retained if you cut down your force. Now, if two-thirds of your men suddenly quit and announce that they will never come back unless you agree to their terms, would you consider that they had retained seniority or any other rights on your farm?

Suppose that you had given the men who quit the privilege of returning within a specified time, with seniority rights restored, and they still refused, whereupon you hired other men to take their places and save your crops, promising the new men that the employment would be permanent, would you feel that you had a right to discharge those new men in order to give their places to the old employees who had quit?

Suppose, further, that the men who quit your employment did not go away but hung around the gate trying, by persuasion, by vituperation, by intimidation, by violence, to prevent other men from engaging to help harvest your crops; would you feel that you were being treated fairly? Wouldn't you feel that you had a right to go to the county seat and get an order from the court forbidding those former employees to hang around your premises and interfere with your work? If your new hired men and those who refused to quit were afraid to go out in the field because of threats and overt acts of former workmen, would you not feel that you had a right to the protection of the officers of the law in carrying on your lawful occupation in a lawful manner?

Suppose that instead of being a farmer you are a merchant, a manufacturer, or engaged in any other occupation that requires the hiring of help—would you not feel that when a man quit your employment he should go on about his own business and let your business alone, and, if he refused to do that, wouldn't you feel that you were justified in looking for protection to the government you support with your taxes?

This is not the fight of the railroad managers alone. If strikers can intimidate workers on railroads they can intimidate them in any other employment. If a man has not a right to work with protection of the government on the railroads, he has no right to have protection anywhere. If the man who refuses to work on a railroad can prevent other men from working on a railroad, then men who refuse to work on farms or in factories can prevent other men from taking the jobs they refuse.

We are not settling railroad problems alone—we are settling fundamental principles in government of the people, for the people and by the people. This is a fight in which all the friends of law and order are drawn up on one side and all its enemies on the other. There may be some shirkers in the conflict, but the man who lets some one else do his fighting for him will have little to be proud of when the victory has been won.

FIND A BETTER WAY

The settlement of the great coal strike assures us that the people will not freeze this winter. For so much we are thankful. But it does not contain any assurance that the same conditions will not prevail a year hence, with all of their attendant ills and inconveniences to the nation.

A better way of settling labor difficulties should be found, and that agency should be the congress and the federal government.

The laborer is forced to pay the same high prices for everything he uses as are paid by other people. He therefore is entitled to a wage that will enable him to live in reasonable comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficiency for the time when his days of usefulness will be over.

The employer is entitled to the same consideration, as he is required to live under the same high priced conditions. He should be assured a fair profit on his investment.

The great army of consumers, who outnumber these elements many times over, are also entitled to consideration—but seldom receive it. They are the goats in every strike that occurs, the victims who in the end pay the penalty without hope of redress. There should be no more strikes, but there should be some method of assuring labor a square deal at the hands of the employing corporations, for without some such protection the laboring man would be crushed and ground to atoms.

Arbitration between labor and capital is hopeless. That has been proven in the past. Neither side seems willing to recede from its demands, or to accept a compromise, knowing that any such arrangement simply means a short period of renewed activity and then a return to the merry war.

Congress could authorize and the president could appoint commissions in the several lines of industry whose duty it would be to settle all such controversies with justice to both sides, and at the same time regulate the prices of the commodities in order to protect the consuming public from profiteering.

The brain of one man—Judge Landis—has revolutionized baseball, because that brain is fair and just to all, and from its edicts there is no appeal. And the baseball world has never been so free from trouble as it is today.

What Judge Landis can do to baseball other men of ability and fairness can do in the coal, railroad, building and other industries.

The only things required are the authority and the men.

Every day we read in the daily press about "million dollar booze rings" being unearthed by federal officials.

Every day we read about prosecutions "that are to take place."

Some day we may read that the jail doors have been closed upon them—but we fear it will be a long "some day."

Even in the midst of misery there is much joy to be found.

With Our State Contemporaries

MICHIGAN REBUKES ITS TRADUCERS.

The nomination of Senator Townsend is a highly significant victory for sanity, good citizenship, constructive statesmanship and honesty as opposed to demagoguery, slander and chicanery. Given an opportunity to go on record, the people of Michigan have asserted themselves and rebuked their traducers.

They have examined the "New-berrism" bubble and have ruthlessly pricked it. Before the nation, which will not fail to make note, they have pronounced it a fake and an affront to their honor and intelligence. The voters have thrown back into the faces of their traducers both in and out of the mud and insults that have been cast upon them.

In particular the people of this state have rebuked a certain Detroit anti-Republican, pro-radical, destructive newspaper, and its pitiful dupe Patrick H. Kelley. The former knows how the voters think of its hypocrisy, its shameless dishonesty, and of the filthy slurs it has been casting at them while begging them to accept its leadership and counsel. It has found that the people are not the fools it supposed them to be. As for Mr. Kelley, he can now sit down and consider sadly the extent of his fall from the position of general respect he once enjoyed in this state. Mr. Kelley sold himself to the Devil for what he believed was an iron-bound, copper-rimmed guarantee of the senatorship which he coveted, and he has his reward. His disfigurement ought to be a lesson to others who may be tempted to sacrifice principle, and right to political ambition.

Indeed the returns indicate that except as a boomerang, the so-called "New-berrism" issue never was a material factor in the senatorial campaign. Mr. Baker only perfunctorily and incidentally pretended that it was. He looked for his real platform material in other quarters. Mr. Kelley and Major Emery who picked up "New-berrism" and attempted to make it an asset were the tail-enders when the count was made. Together they had fewer votes than Senator Townsend, the object of their assaults, received. And when one takes into account the personal following of these men who clung to them irrespective of anything they chose to advocate or oppose, it is a fair conclusion that what support they got, they obtained in spite of their campaign methods, not because of them.

We wish this were the whole of the story of the Michigan senatorial campaign, but it is not; and nothing is to be gained by ignoring facts. Professional exponents of LeFolletism, paid shouters for the Non-Partisan league and emissaries of the I. W. W. and other Red organizations recently invaded Michigan and joining with local representatives and sympathizers including two Detroit newspapers, injected themselves into the campaign, having found in Mr. Baker, a candidate of the sort who would accept their support.

These gentry were balked, their efforts to gain control in Michigan were brought to nothing, but they were permitted to make a much larger show of strength than they should have made. Why? Not because any considerable part of the people are really radical in the extreme sense of the word, but because a considerable number of voters were deceived by misleading and spacious oratory and did not understand what they were doing, and because a large company of citizens who might have kept the picture of Michigan as a sane state in true perspective failed in their duty and did not vote at all. However, all's well that turns out well. The state has had its scare and its lesson. The Red and near-Red invasion was dangerous only because the guards were down. We believe Michigan will not a second time commit an error, which might be a costly one.—Detroit Free Press.

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terfere with the operation of trains, to state it mildly. The federal government, if its expressed determination to maintain transportation was not to become a hollow mockery, was bound to take cognizance of them and to exert all its power to compel obedience to the law.

The action of the department of justice is not directed toward any law-abiding individual or organization. No man who is strictly within the law, no organization that is complying with the law, will be disturbed by it. The injunction rests upon those alone who have been and who are disobedient to the law, who have been and who are committing unlawful acts.

In the opinion of The Journal, the statement issued in Chicago by the executive committee of the railway employees department, American Federation of Labor, is in much better temper than the excited outburst of Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, in Washington. In moderate language the executive committee declares its purpose to aid in maintaining a peaceful suspension of work and to do all those things which it considers to be lawful. It expresses dissent mildly but firmly against some of the restraints sought to be imposed by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Gompers, however, fulminates. He proclaims what takes the appearance of a declaration of war against the United States government. He encourages defiance of the terms of the injunction and he threatens a general, nation-wide strike. If Mr. Gompers is to be believed, we are about to engage in a civil war to determine who is who in this country; whether the federal government is the supreme authority or whether the labor unions rule. The situation is not as serious as that, however. Allowances will have to be made for Mr. Gompers. This is not the first time that he has seen red. There will be no nation-wide strike. There will be no wide-spread defiance of the courts. If the injunction secured in Chicago shall be found to invade any of the legal rights of the striking shopmen, they will not be denied opportunity to secure redress by legal methods, in the courts.

The strike will continue, say the shopmen, and it probably will. The injunction does not interfere in any way with the right of the men who are on strike to stay out as long as they. It does not seek to compel them to return to work. They are left with free choice. The injunction does contemplate, however, that the men who are now working, and other men who may desire to work, shall not be prevented from working. They, too, have freedom of choice, and they are to be protected in it.

The president has pledged the whole power of the government to maintain transportation. If the whole power of the government is used, transportation will be maintained.—Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.

Did You Ever Stop to Think?

That payrolls make better business. Industries are located in a community either through removal of it from another community or through the establishment of a branch plant, or through the development of an entirely new industry. Go after new industries.

That no man has a right to refuse his support to a community movement that a community has a right to refuse its protection to any man.

That farming is a business. A good farmer is a business farmer and he should be treated and talked to as such.

That those farmers who are well situated on places that can be developed into permanent successful farms, under a system of diversification, have every reason to look to the future with confidence.

That there is much need of better business methods and better farming methods.

That the advertising columns of your newspaper is the advertising place of the buyers of your community. These columns are a reliable guide and will save you time and show you where to go to get what you want.

That farms for homes and investment are in constantly increasing demand.—E. R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla.

Painting Old Walls.
Old walls, especially of kitchens, have a thin layer of grease and smoke upon them that may not be perceptible but which will prevent paint from adhering properly. Before being repainted they should be washed thoroughly with soap and water, to which a little ammonia may be added, and finally rinsed with water.—Exchange.

Facts About Bees.
A Belgian scientist found that a bee, weight for weight, is thirty times as strong as a horse. The female bee has a set of waistcoat pockets. When she is engaged in making the cells of the honeycomb, tiny flakes of wax are secreted in these little pouches, from which they are removed by her with her jaws, as needed.

George Herbert's Poetry.
"I must confess, after all, that next to the Scripture-poems there are none so savory to me as Mr. George Herbert's. Herbert speaks to God like a man that really believeth in God and whose business in the world is most with God; heart-work and heaven-work make up his book."—Richard Baxter.

Phool Philosophy BY Old Cy Colley

Sunday is a day of rest, and sometimes of strutting.

A word and a blow makes many a free show.

No man is ever old as long as he considers himself young.

This life is full of chances that are never taken.

Coal is not money, but it is less plentiful.

Scandal gathers no moss. It travels too rapidly.

The days of courtship are when man is what he isn't.

Contrary to general opinion, money does not count. We count it.

A noisy tongue is readily heard. So is a pig's grunt.

The sweetness of flattery turns to bitterness when the truth becomes known.

Treat your neighbor like a human being and he won't treat you like a dog.

The fellow who wants to kill two birds with one stone generally misses both.

People who worry over little things have no time left in which to accomplish the big ones.

Sudden death cheats the doctor, but nothing ever gets ahead of the undertaker.

Some people gain riches in their dreams and proceed to spend them in their waking hours.

Few difficulties are too great to be overcome by the person who says "I Will" and lives up to it.

Success does not always come to him who waits. The hustler steps in between and hogs it.

Eight hours constitutes a day's labor—or at least that is what some people are paid for.

A woman has a legitimate right to go through her husband's pockets, for how else could she mend the holes?

The lazy man makes many excuses that are necessary. Nobody expects anything from him.

To hasten the departure of an unwelcome guest, ask him for a contribution to your favorite charity.

Concealing your shortcomings only serves to make them more spicy when they are found out.

"Remember the days of thy youth." You worked hard and received little pay, but now you want a small fortune for doing nothing.

Success is all of your efforts—if they are worth it.

Record Directory FOR READY REFERENCE

President and Congress
President, Warren G. Harding, Ohio, salary \$75,000, with allowance for traveling expenses up to \$25,000 extra, and \$150,000 more for clerk hire and White House expenses—\$250,000 in all. (Subject to change.)
Vice-President, Calvin Coolidge, Mass., salary \$12,000. President pro tem of senate, Albert B. Cullum, Iowa.
Speaker of House, Frederick H. Gillett of Mass., salary \$12,000. The 56 Senators and 435 Representatives of 45th congress receive \$7,500 salary each, with mileage extra at 20 cents a mile each way, each session, figured on distance between their homes and Washington; also \$125 extra for stationery, newspapers, etc. Each is also allowed \$3,500 a year for clerk hire. Ratio of representation, one member to each 211,817 population.
Party Division in 67th Congress: House 291 Rep., 133 Dem., 1 Soc. Senate 59 Rep., 37 Dem.
U. S. Senators—Chas. E. Townsend, Truman H. Newberry.
Representative in Congress—Joseph W. Fordney.

The Cabinet
Arranged in order of presidential succession: Sec'y of State, Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.; Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, Pa.; War, John W. Weeks, Mass.; Army, Gen. Harbord, Mich.; Navy, Edwin Denham, Mich.; Interior, Albert H. Fall, N. Mex.; Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, Iowa; Commerce, Herbert C. Hoover, Calif.; Labor, James J. Davis, Pa. Salary of each \$12,000.

The Supreme Court
Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, salary \$12,000. Associate Justices, salary \$14,500 each: Jos. McKenna, Calif., (Rep.); Oliver W. Holmes, Mass., (Rep.); Wm. R. Day, Ohio, (Rep.); Willis VanDevanter, Wyo., (Rep.); Mahlon Pitney, N. J., (Rep.); James McReynolds, Tenn., (Dem.); Louis D. Brandeis, Mass., (Dem.); John H. Clarke, Ohio, (Dem.).

Michigan Government
Governor, Alex. J. Groesbeck, salary, \$2,000. Lieut. Gov., Thomas Reed, salary, \$800.00. Secretary of State, Charles J. Deland, salary, \$250.00; State Treas., Frank E. Germain, salary, \$250.00; Auditor Gen., Oran M. B. Fuller, salary \$250.00; Attorneys Gen., Meritt Wiley, salary \$250.00; Supt. of Public Instruction, Thomas E. Johnson, salary, \$400.00; State Highway Com., Frank J. Rogers, salary \$750.00; Secretary of District, Aaron Amon, salary \$800.00. Representative of District, David G. Locke, salary, \$800.00; Supreme Court Justices, salary \$700.00; Joseph B. Moore, Joseph H. Steere, Howard Weist, Grant Fellows, John W. Black, Geo. M. Clark, John E. Bird, Nelson Sharp.

County Officers
Circuit Judge, Edward J. Molnet, salary \$3,000.00; Judge of Probate, James G. Kree, salary, \$2,000.00; Sheriff, A. T. Willett, salary, \$1,000.00; Clerk, Bernice Case, salary, \$1,500.00; Treas., Sidney Evers, salary, \$1,500.00; Pros. Atty., Rommie Clark, salary, \$2,200.00; Register of Deeds, Merle Heister, salary, \$1,000.00; School Com., Howard Potter, salary, \$1,000.00; Circuit Court Com., Archibald McCall, Wm. A. Bahke, fees; Drain Com., Eva Laycock, salary \$1,000.00; Coroners, W. K. Ludwig, Dr. Hall, fees.

City Government
Mayor, Chas. R. Murphy, salary, \$300.00. City Commissioners, John C. Chick, Floyd Glass, A. J. Archer, Philip Cresser, salary, \$250.00; City Manager, Wm. E. Reynolds, salary \$500.00; City Clerk, Clarence F. Blank, salary \$180.00; City Treasurer, D. W. Adams, salary, \$180.00; City Attorney, Wm. A. Bahke, salary, \$120.00; Health Officer, Dr. C. F. Dulbis, salary \$120.00; Chief of Police, James R. Campbell, salary \$175.00; Supervisors, 1st ward, Jesse E. Fuller, 2nd ward, Nicholas E. Sand, 3rd ward, Albert F. Cook, 4th ward, Jacob D. Holman, salary, \$5.00 per day on actual time.

AJAX

BLACK TREAD TIRES
With New Features
CORD-ROAD KING-PARAGON
(FABRIC) (FABRIC)
Supreme in Appearance, Mileage, and Non-Skid Security

ZUMBRINK & BLESCH, Alma
C. W. HALSTEAD, St. Louis
LESLIE REEVES, Ithaca

CHAS. LYONS & SONS, Ithaca
NORMAN ROTH, Breckenridge
GINTHER & SONS, Ithaca

The STRAND—Saturday

Return Showing of

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in

"Shoulder Arms"

The Greatest Comedy Ever Produced!
(in 4 Reels)

You will enjoy this scorchingly funny satire on the Great War four years after the war is over and four years after the comedy was made.

Shown with **GARETH HUGHES**

in "Don't Write Letters"

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First State Bank

AT ALMA, MICHIGAN

at the close of business September 15th, 1922, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department.

RESOURCES

Commercial

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, viz:
a Secured by collateral 214,482.20
b Unsecured 258,749.50
c Customer's Liability account of acceptances 1,500.00
e Items in transit 5,996.94
Totals 490,728.64

Savings

a Secured by collateral 96,526.26
b Unsecured 51,739.20
Totals 148,265.46

BONDS, MORTGAGES AND SECURITIES, viz:

Savings

a Real Estate Mortgages 380,224.17
c U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness Pledged 26,000.00
Totals 406,224.17

RESERVES, viz:

Commercial

Due from Banks in Reserve Cities 52,312.41
Exchanges for clearing house 5,212.49
Total cash on hand 23,268.06
Totals 80,822.96

Savings

Due from Banks in Reserve Cities 11,459.40
U. S. Bonds and Cert. of Ind. carried as legal reserve in Savings Dept. only 70,250.00
Totals 81,709.40

COMBINED ACCOUNTS, viz:

Overdrafts 969.95
Banking House 25,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures 7,000.00
Due from other Banks and Bankers 1,343.98
Customers' Bonds Deposited with Bank for Safekeeping 106,600.00
Outside checks and other cash items 532.94
Total 1,349,196.00

LIABILITIES